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AMUSEMENTS.

English's-"Old Glory" To-Night. William A. Brady's company in "Old Glory," with John Coleman, Mildred Holiand, Roselle Knott and other popular artists in the cast, opens a half week's engagement at English's Opera House tonight. Miss Roselle Knott, who plays May Harvey, the heroine, in this big naval melodrama, is obliged to perform an athletic feat of no mean order, each evening. In the third act the enemies of the Americans extinguish the beacon in the lighthouse in order to lure the man-of-war Baltimore on the rocks. They have torn down
the bridge from the shore to the light,
leaving only a slender wire, and hand over
hand on this fragile support May reaches
the light just in time to prevent the cruiser's total destruction. To the audience this
looks like a difficult act to perform, and
Miss Knott has found that it is indeed so.
She says it requires all her strength and says it requires all her strength and will power to make the trip, but that the applause which invariably comes at the conclusion of the act imme-diately afterward is her recompense. There will be a matinee Wednesday. The prices

Empire-French Folly.

At the Empire this afternoon the new French Folly Company will begin a week's engagement. The best combinations of vaudeville talent have appeared at the Empire this season, and this is another in the same line. The leading card of the company is the troupe of Japanese brought to this country, it is aid, direct from the Mikado's court. A novel feature of their entertainment will be the serving of tea by the ladies of the troupe to the ladies in the audience at the matinees during the week. In the company are Zella Clayton, Leslie and Curdy and Morrisey and Rich. Handsome women will appear in two new burlesques.

Park-"McNulty's Visit" To-Day. Every member of the McNulty's Visit Company is a singer or dancer. Theaterpers who have seen and laughed at "Finnigans Ball" will apreciate the fact that "McNulty's Visit" is the latest success by McNulty's Visit" is the latest success by the same author and is reputed to be even a greater mirth provoker than its predecessor. Geo. H. Emerick, an Irish comedian, plays McNulty, and is assisted by comedians who are experts in the art of making people laugh. This Irish comedy will remain three days at the Park, to be followed on Thursday by a return engagement of "The Kid."

Pauline Markham's Sad Fate. Fate has played hard with Pauline Markham, a famous actress, whose graceful beauty and thrilling voice not so many years ago made her the toast in the clubs of two continents. Substantial financiers, heads of families to-day, paid tribute to her genius in those days, and probably \$100,000 would not cover the amount of money they lavished upon her in the form of jewelry and floral offerings. One President of the United States—and one of the most famous of them all—went out of his way to obtain an introduction to the then reigning belie of the comic opera stage.

And yet to-day Pauline Markham is but a memory. She is living in a miserable little room in an obscure boarding house at No. 142 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, and is practically destitute. For eight months she has had no money, and but for the kindness of her boarding house keeper, Mrs. May, who knew her in the past, she would long ago have been forced upon the charity of the city. The magnificent wardrobes she once possessed are gone with her diamonds and admirers, and to-day she has left hardly a presentable suit of clothing.

Pauline Markham supported at various dent of the United States-and one of the

Pauline Markham supported at various times Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Charles Wyndham, Toole, Lydia Thompson, Maggie Mitchell and others. Her last appearance was in Louisville, two years ago, when she starred in "My Husband." There she accidentally fell into an excavation and broke her less store which time she has been in her leg, since which time she has been in-capacitated.

In the height of her stage career Miss Markham married General McMahon, and after his death she married an actor, from whom she has long been separated.

"Madam Sans-Gene" in New York. New York is shortly to have Sardou and Moreau's "Madame Sans-Gene" on either side of Broadway, one of the mesdames speaking French at Abbey's Theater and the other talking plain Enrlish three blocks further uptown at the Broadway. The American production by Augustus Pitou, with Kathyrine Kidder in the title role, will have the first inning. It will begin at the Broadway next week, and not until late in February will Mile. Rejane, with her company from the Vaude-ville Theater, Paris, begin her engagement at Abbey's. It might be thought that one or the other of the companies will be a stumbling block in the way of the success stumbling block in the way of the success of the other, but it is quite as likely that the reverse will be the case. As T. Henry French, manager of the Broadway Theater, expresses it, those that attend Mr. Pitou's production in English will go to hear Rejane so as to say that their knowledge of French has not failed them, and those that begin by going to Abbey's will afterwards go to the Broadway to find out what it is all about. Mr. French, however, has never seen Rejane in "Madame Sans-Gene," Her acting and the acting of her entire supseen Rejane in "Madame Sans-Gene," Her acting and the acting of her entire supporting company throughout the piece is so graphic and significant in facial play, gesture and attitude that the course of the state of events is made quite as clear as if nothing

Trouble in Pauline Hall's Company. Since Pauline Hall's opera-comedy company left Indianapolis there has been no end of quarrels among its people. There was trouble here, and the baritone, J. Aldrich Libbey, author of "After the Ball" and other songs was expected to resign when the "Dorcas" company left town. He re-mained in the cast until they reached Mem-phis, however, and then took his wife, Miss Kate Trayer, who played the role of Dor-cas, and started for New York. Libbey and members of the company did not get on, and he was discharged at Kansas City, on, and he was discharged at the but the discharge was recalled. Shortly after, Libbey was fined for "unwarranted frivolity." He said it was unjust, and at the bis resignation, accompanied once sent in his resignation, accompanied by that of his wife. George B. McClellan, band and manager of Pauline Hall, says he discharged Libbey outright.

Color Line on the "Black Patti." ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.-The color line was sharply drawn at the Lindell Hotel when the proprietor refused last night to entertain Mme. Sisserietta Jones, better known as the "Black Patti." Rooms for the singer, husband, who is a mulatto, and her company, all of the members of which are white, had been engaged two weeks ago. On the refusal of the Lindell management to accommodate the "Black Patti" and her husband, the entire company engaged quarters at the Laclede Hotel. Mr. Jones imagnantly declares that he will bring suit against the proprietors of the Lindell Hotel for \$5,000 damages.

Good Scheme in "Mizzouri." CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 13 .- A number of theater-goers of this city are preparing a bill which they will ask the Legislature to pass, making it a misdemeanor for ladies attending theaters to wear hats of size sufficient to obliterate the view of the stage from one or more persons. The bill is being prepared in good faith and its passage is demanded.

Notes of the Stage. Although Della Fox has launched out as damage star, which was a justifiable proceeding of \$50.

in view of her ability and popularity, she has not made the fatal mistake of trying to twinkle alone in the midst of a mediocre company. She has a chorus of fresh, strong voices, numbering fifty-five, and one of the most carefully selected groups of principals on the stage. Among the latter may be mentioned Jeff de Angelis, an exceptionally able and popular comedian. Alf C. Wheelan, another funmaker who ranks high, Paul Arthur, who has made a reputation in light comedy, Charles Dungan, Charles Campbell. Villa Knox, Marie Celeste and others. All the original scenery, costumes and stage effects from the New York Casino will be brought here so that the production at the Grand next Friday and

Thomas Q. Seabrooke and his opera company and orchestra of twenty in "The Grand Vizier" and "The Isle of Champagne" will appear at the Grand next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. No more brilliant success has been obtained for many years than that achieved by Mr. Seabrooke in his delightfully quaint and convulsively humoristic impersonation of the character of Dennis O'Grady in "the Grand Vizier." "The Isle of Champagne" will be Thursday night's closing bill. This famous opera will be beautifully staged. Its musical features and its plentiful fun are well known. The charming opera will be presented with the and its plentiful fun are well known. The charming opera will be presented with the original cast and the same mise en scene that dazzled and delighted the public the past season.

AN OLD WOMAN'S SAD STORY.

Driven from the Home of Her Son-in-Law at the Age of Seventy-Five.

Worshipers at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday, observed an old woman crouched in the corner of one of the pews not far from a register, which furnished her warmth. Her face was wrinkled with age and her white hair was neatly parted and held back by a small lace cap. She was in the pew at early mass, and she remained there until the conclusion of the evening service. Apparently she was a devout Catholic, for she participated in all the exercises of the church. The time came for the church to be locked, but the old woman was loathe to depart. She asked to be allowed to remain in the pew, where it was warm. She made no complaint of hunger, although she said she had not tasted food during the day, except a cup of coffee which a woman in the neighborhood had brought her. The old woman was prom had brought her. The old woman was promised shelter in one of the Catholic institutions, but she replied that she had friends in the city and she preferred to go to them. She was directed to the police headquarters, so she plunged through the snow on her way to that place. Notwithstanding the strict orders of Superintendent Powell, Police Matron Buchanan took the old woman in and gave her shelter. She ate a hearty supper, after which she told Mrs. Buchanan of her troubles and the hardships which made her an outcast at the age of seventy-five. She gave her name as Agnes Haggerty. She came here but a few days ago She gave her name as Agnes Hag-y. She came here but a few days ago h Cleveland. In that city she lived her married daughter. The old wom-son-in-law objected to her presence, and one cold day last week turned her out into the street with just enough money to bring her to this city, where she thinks she has relatives. Since her arrival here she has been unable to find her frier. A has been unable to find her frier. A woman took her in, but yesterday morning the woman's husband objected to keeping the stranger, and again she was compelled to take to the street. The morning was cold and as the old woman is feeble she had not the courage to continue the search. She hunted up a church, and, comfortably fixing herself in a pew, she said she was in the hands of the Lord and no harm could come to her. Last night, in her poorly furnished room at headquarters, with an iron bunk for a bed, she was apparently as happy at the prospect as if she parently as happy at the prospect as if she had been slumbering on the downy couch of

WANTS BETTER INSPECTORS.

A Councilman Suggests a Remedy for the Sewer Building Difficulties.

"I am in favor," said a member of the City Council investigating committee, speaking of the evidence brought out relative to the inefficiency of inspectors, "of making a report to the Council recommending that the pay of inspectors be made \$3 a day and that they be appointed only after a rigid examination, in which both experience and probation will figure. The whole trouble arising out of these contracts is due to the fact that the inspectors have not been competent with few exceptions. not been competent with few exceptions. There is one man among them that is a model of an inspector. He is a practical builder and knows what is needed to make a sewer according to the contract. He sees everything that is done, and if not done right it has to come out without further ifs or and about it. He asks the contractors what time they want to go to work in the morning, and if they say 7 o'clock he is there at that hour. If they have gone on without him the work has to come out. That is what inspection means, and from our experience it is shown to be the only way to compei the contractors the only way to compel the contractors to conform strictly to specifications. Appointment by merit with a better pay will bring about a condition that will amply repay the city in the long run. There is another thing that must be prevented, and that is letting out parts of the work by subcontract. A great part of the faulty work is due to this practice, and there is no financial responsibility in these subcontractors. There is no doubt that the same practices existed in the Sullivan administration, but it is not feasible now to dig up the sewers and locate the responsibility."

TWO THREATENING FIRES. Van Camp Packing House and Occidental Livery Stable-Loss Small. Last night at 10:50 o'clock an alarm of fire from box No. 513 called the department to the Van Camp Packing Company, located at the corner of Merrill street and Kentucky avenue. The northwestern portion of the large establishment, occupied as a bean packing department, was enveloped in smoke, which was so dense that it was impossible to tell the extent of the fire. The first companies to arrive experienced some difficulty in obtaining a water supply. The hose which they carried was insufficient. For this reason, and as the fire threatened to spread to other portions of the building, a second alarm was sent in. Three engines located at the corner of West and Merrill streets were soon at work, and half a dozen streams of water were being thrown on the burning portion of the building. The department experienced no difficulty from bursting hose. The deep snow, however, which had not been packed and was in some places more than a foot deep, interfered seriously with the work. The lines of hose were buried in the snow. The smoke hung in clouds about the building, making it impossible to distinguish objects only a few yards away. After working fully an hour the fire was extinguished, and the located at the corner of West and Merrill hour the fire was extinguished, and the half frozen firemen willingly started homeward. It was impossible last night to estimate the loss. There was no one at the building who knew anything of the contents of the department destroyed. It was said that the comments has not had a night that the company has not had a night watchman for some time. The fire depart-ment place the loss to the building in the neighborhood of \$1.000. The loss to the contents from smoke and water is thought will greatly exceed that sum, all covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Some think it was incendiary, for it is said there has been no fire in the

for it is said there has been no fire in the establishment since Saturday.

Scarcely had the fire companies returned to their headquarters when telephone message was sent to headquarters saying the Occidental livery stable, on Pearl street, near Illinois street, was on fire. There were sixteen horses in the second story, mostly boarders and about as many on the first floor. The stable attaches with the help of Merchant Policeman Walker succeeded in driving all these out before they had time to become influenced by the smoke. Many of them escaped from control and ran off down Meridian street and some went east on Market. Merchant Policeman Walker said he had smelled the smoke for a half hour and had been hunting its source without success until the smoke began to pour out of the windows. He had informed the stablemen that there was a fire somewhere but they could not locate it. The fire was extinguished before it could burst into a blaze, and the loss will be small, the only damage being to the hay in the loft. The origin is unknown. The stable belongs to the firm of Henderson & Loring.

Two Residences Damaged. There was quite an exciting fire yester-

day morning shortly after 6 o'clock at 168 and 172 East St. Clair street. The fire, which is supposed to have been of inwhich is supposed to have been of in-cendiary origin, was just discovered in the house numbered 16 and occupied and owned by Mr. Arlington. Before the fire department reached the scene the fire had gained considerable headway and had com-municated to No. 172, which is occupied and owned by J. J. Jones. Before the fire was gotten under control it had done to the fire had gained to the Arlington's no verty and damaged that of L. J. Jones to the extent damaged that of J. J. Jones to the extent

APPORTIONMENTBILLS

REDISTRICTING THE STATE FOR LEGISLATIVE PURPOSES.

A Plan to Keep Watson and Johnson Out of the Same Congressional

Speaker Adams did not give out a list of his committees yesterday as was expected and will probably not complete it until this afternoon. Two years ago Speaker Curtis did not submit his committees to the House until the Wednesday following the convening of the assembly. Mr. Adams is anxious to have the committees begin their work as soon as possible, but he is equally as anxious to be sure that he has men on the committees particularly qualified for their various places. Marshall Newhouse, of Decatur, will be at the head of the committee on legislative apportionment and Mr. Merritt on the committee on corporations. Dr. Porter, of Loogootee, will probably preside over the gentlemen who will consider public improvements and Mr. Cardwill may be at the head of the

committee on Prison South. A legislative apportionment bill has already been prepared and will no doubt be in the hands of Mr. Newhouse's committee early this week. It is based on the vote of 1894, and a summary shows that thirtyseven of the representative districts will be Republican, thirty-six Democratic and twenty-seven doubtful. Divided by congressional districts the apportionment would be as follows: First district, Republicans 2, Democrats 3, doubtful 3; Second district, Republicans 3, Democrats 2, doubtful 1; Third, Republicans 1, Democrats 5, doubtful 1; Fourth, Republicans 2, Democrats 3, doubtful 2; Fifth, Democrats 2, Republicans 3, doubtful 2; Sixth, Republicans 7; Seventh, Democrats 1, doubtful 3; Lighth, Republicans 2, Democrats 1, doubtful 5; Ninth, Republicans 7, Democrats 1; Tenth, Republicans 2, Democrats 4, doubtful 2; Eleventh, Republicans 4, Democrats 3, doubtful 1; Twelfth, Republicans 2, Demo-crats 5, doubtful 1; Thirteenth, Republicans Democrats 5.

Senator Wishard will have direction of the work of the apportionment measures in the Senate, as he has had much ex-perience and has given much attention to apportionment measures. He has a bill for congressional apportionment which will make Marion and some adjacent county, make Marion and some adjacent county, probably Hendricks, a separate district.

Several of the Congressmen have been in the city during the last week displaying much anxiety lest they be thrown into districts too solidly Democratic to encourage a hope for Republican success, but the bill finally determined upon will no doubt be fair. The friends of Congressman Hardy have displayed some concern. They do not want the district given any more Demographics. want the district given any more Demo-cratic votes than it now has and are hope-ful that the Congressman-elect will be given a little better chance two years from given a little better chance two years from now than he had apparently when begin-ning the campaign of 1894. It has been said that Congressman-elect Tracewell has asked that he be given a few more Repub-lican votes, but a close friend of his stated last night that Mr. Tracewell recognized the fact that there had to be some Demo-cratic districts, and he would not complain at any action that might be taken by the Legislature.

The new division of the Fourth and Sixth districts is causing more speculation than any other, as there is much curiosity to know whether Mr. Johnson and Mr. Watknow whether Mr. Johnson and Mr. Watson are to be put in the same districts or whether they are to remain apart. Representative Newhouse will have a congressional bill prepared this week which, should it become a law, would have Johnson and Watson in separate districts. Mr. Watson would be given a district including some counties now in Overstreet's district, Henry's district and Tracewell's district. The proposed district would include the following counties: Henry, 6,010 votes in 1894; Hancock, 4,708 votes; Rush, 5,186; Shelby, 6,721, Decatur, 5,147; Bartholomew, 6,750; Jennings, 3,686; Jackson, 5,625, and Brown, 1,988. This would make a total of more than 44,000 votes, which is within a thousand of the unit. According to the vote of the recent 000 votes, which is within a thousand of the unit. According to the vote of the recent election the Republican pluralities in the proposed district amounted to 3,889 and the Democratic pluralities 1,828, or a net Republican plurality for the district of 2,061. As the vote of last year was abnormal, this would mean a district very close at an ordinary election. The district planned for Mr. Johnson by Mr. Newhouse includes the following: Wayne. 9,357 votes in 1894; Fayette, 3,481; Union. '891; Franklin, 4,464; Dearborn, 5,633; Ohio, 1,296; Switzerland, 3,267; Ripley, 5,005; Jefferson, 5,762; total, 40,156. The Republican pluralities in the district amounted to 5,178 and the Democratic 1,432; Republican net, 3,745. This would mean a Republican net, 3,745. This would mean a reduction in the usual heavy majorities which Mr. Johnson has been receiving. It has been claimed in behalf of this plan that it would give the Republicans in the Second and Third districts a little better

There will undoubtedly be a great deal of discussion over the various apportionment bills and it would indeed be difficult to outline the districts as they will prob

BALLOT LAW AMENDMENTS. One to Do Away with the Stamp

Which Blurs. While it is not believed that many amendments to the ballot law will be offered at the present session, there will be a few which will be pressed. Representative Newhouse has one which does away with the marking stamp. In a majority of the elec-tions held in Indiana since the passage of this law the Democrats have been in control of the election machinery, and they have been able to interpret the law to suit themselves. In the regent elections a large number of Republican ballots were large number of Republican bands were thrown out on the ground that they were blurred. It was the easiest thing in the blurred. It was the easiest thing the ballots world for a Democrat counting the ballots to blur the ink by pressing his moist thumb where the ballot had been stamped. It is claimed that the Republicans have lost a great many votes, not only in the last election, but in several that have preceeded that of 1864. The proposed bill provides that a single line shall be printed opposite the name of a candidate. The citizen indicates his choice by drawing another line, running up and down, with a lead pencil, crossing the printed line vertically. Mr. Newhouse thinks this would somewhat simplify the manner of voting and prevent the blurring throw out Republican votes.

Another feature of the bill will provide penalty for failure to use screens in front of the voting booths. The present law calls for screens, but it contains no penalty for a violation of the provision.

Mr. Carpenter's Candidacy. The friends of W. S. Carpenter, of Brazil, announce him as a candidate for director of the Prison South. Mr. Carpenter is a well-to-do farmer who stands very high in his county as a man of integrity and business ability. He was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighth district two years ago and was chairman of Clay county in the last campaign. His untiring energy and ability contributed not a slittle to the handsome results in that

Colored People Will Ask Legislation. A number of colored citizens held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon in the colored Odd Fellows' Hall and appointed a committee to draft some bills for the benefit of the colored man to be presented to the Legislature, C. M. C. Willis is chairman and C. B. Rogers secretary of the committee. A meeting will be held Tuesday night when the committee will make

Printing Governor's Message. Speaker Adams is one of the Republicans

who thinks a discourtesy was shown the Governor in refusing to print his message, Mr. Allen, of Washington county, will make a motion this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the House convenes, to reconsider the ac-tion of Friday and order five thousand copies of the message printed. The Schate will meet this morning, at 10 o'clock.

An Asylum for Incbriates. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Would it not be one of the very best acts the present Legislature could perform to take steps toward the erection of an asylum for inebriates? This matter has long been neglected, and it strikes me that it is the only rational solution which can be given to the question of defending ourselves and property against the attacks selves and property against the attacks made by these weaklings of society. The attempts made to reform the inebriate by arrests, fines and other forces have done but little good. He is still an inebriate. The consensus of opinion among the leading physicians of both America and Europe is

that the inebriate is diseased—insane. That drunkenness is a disease is clearly demonstrated by the fact that it yields to medical treatment. It is the duty of the State to protect its citizens and care for its defectives. There are many reasons why we should have an inebriate asylum. I shall not state them, for the observation of every citizen will lead him to see many whys for

such an institution.

In matters of this sort we stop to count the cost, and it is well that we should do so. I will give no figures, for I desire the citizens of Indiana shall estimate the expense for themselves. While they are thus doing I would not have them forget to estimate the expense for themselves. timate the immense amount of money ex-pended in maintaining our police force and timate the immense amount of money expended in maintaining our police force and other officers of the law, many of whom are at present a necessity, all because the inebriates are allowed to run at large. When you have done with this, compute the amount of money expended annually in the prosecution of crime. It will be found that the erection of such an asylum and properly taking charge of these weaklings is an economic measure. There will be a reduction of expenditure all along the line. The inebriate is a defective. Then let him be treated as such. Would we think of fining an idiot or insane man? Hundreds of inebriates within the borders of our State are taken before magistrates every day, money exacted from them, and, in default, are sent to prison. It is inhuman, grossly inhuman. As much so, should we arrest and fine a man for having consumption, and, because he cannot pay the assessment, cart him off to jail. It has been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that drunkenness is a disease, either acquired or inherited, and it should be treated accordingly. Let the Legislature look into this matter and give us the proper relief. this matter and give us the proper relief. HOMER C. ASHCRAFT. Boonville, Ind., Jan. 11.

STORIES OF CITY LIFE.

Eugene Harris, clerk at police headquarers, has just had a sorry experience in an attempt to obtain a reliable domestic. Last Thursday his wife informed him that she wanted a good woman to do the household work. Mr. Harris asked Police Matron Buchanan if she knew of such a person. Mrs. Buchanan replied that she had the very woman Mr. Harris wanted, one who could cook, do housework and care for the children. The woman referred to by Mrs. Buchanan was elderly and could be depended upon. She had a sad story which made Mr. Harris take a special interest in her. Her husband was in the Insane Hospital and the woman desired to obtain work in this city, so she could be near her husband. All she asked was the privilege to visit the hospital two or three times a week. So the woman was engaged and Friday morning she presented herself at Mr. Harris's home on North Delaware street ready for work. She took an interest in the affairs of the house and promised to be indispensible. Friday afternoon she asked permission to visit her husband. Of course Mrs. Harris offered no objection. That evening when Mr. Harris arrived home he was met with the cheerful statement from his wife:

"We have a crazy man in the house and we can't get rid of him."

He sat down by the grate to think the matter over. Presently there appeared before him the woman employed upon the recommendation of Mrs. Buchanan. recommendation of Mrs. Buchanan.

"What do you mean by bringing your husband here?" asked Mr. Harris assuming a stern voice. She answered sorrowfully:

"Well, George wanted to come and I couldn't keep him from following me. I thought it would not be best but they gave him a furlough at the hospital and I thought maybe you had something for him to do, so he could pay his board. He is as strong as an ox." The perspiration broke out upon Mr. Harris's forehead at this last bit of comforting information. He had an engagement down town that night but he paid no attention to it, thinking his place was at home—the protector of his family. The woman's husband come walking into the comments

Mr. Harris was sitting and presenting a slip of paper, cooly took a seat and remarked: "Here is my furlough and I am agoing to stay with you to-night. You don't care, do

"Here is my furlough and I am agoing to stay with you to-night. You don't care, do you?"

Mr. Harris did not care, at least he said he didn't, and added that he was delighted to have visitors as it was oftentimes lone-some about the house. George is about six feet tall with broad shoulders and hands as big as hams. He talked freely but unintelligently, and acted as if he was perfectly at home. The man retired early—Mr. Harris remained up all night. He had his revolver and club near at hand. Once or twice he thought of calling in a policeman and having the man taken to headquarters, but mindful of the bitter cold hight he concluded to wait until morning. During the night the man walked about the house several times, looking at the pictures and examining the furniture. During the night he had two fits. Mr. Harris had his wife and two children locked up in one room. When morning did come, he lost no time in sending for police assistance. The man George was removed to headquarters, and his wife went with him. The couple remained there all day Saturday and yesterday the officers took up a collection and paid their fare to Brownstown, where they said they had friends. Mr. Harris is now looking for a domestic whose husband is not a patient at the Insane Hospital.

One day the past week there was a robbery at the Statehouse which was not reported to the police. A young woman was passing through the corridor of the building. On a steam heater sat a little negro. The young woman carried her pocketbook in her hand, which the young negro espled. As she passed he made a grab for the pocketbook and secured it. The young woman gave a scream and looked around for help, but not a man was in sight. She spent litthe time, however, in screaming and looking around, but started full speed after the thief. People who saw her running thought she was surely insane, but she knew better, and didn't care for what spectators thought. There was but one thing before her mind, and that was a small negro several variation the lead correins her received here. yards in the lead, carrying her pocketbook. She finally caught him, recovered the stolen boxed the negro's ears, and walked away.

Last Wednesday night a tired and breathless looking individual came running into the office at police headquarters, and complained that he and his partner had been waylaid on Market street by two men. "Where is your partner?" asked telephone-

man Shafer. "Last I saw of him he was on the ground," replied the man who ran, and then he continued rather exultantly, "but I gave them the slip and got away."

The next day the report of the assault was given to an officer, who made an investigation. He learned that the man who ran and his partner insulted a woman on Market street, near New Jersey. Two citizens who were passing witnessed the affair, and, instead of reporting the matter to the police, gave the two young men a severe thrashing. One of the mashers escaped, however, and carried quite a different tale to headquarters. The other masher has not been found and it is understood he has no desire to prosecute the case.

"During all the years that I was prosecutor," remarked W. P. Fishback, the other evening, "I never made a satisfactory prosecution when the crime was committed in a saloon or a resort of any kind. Witnesses found about such places cannot be relied upon. I have been very much interested if the trial of Winnie Smith. After the case which the prosecution has made I think it would be altogether proper for the jury in the case to extend Winnie a vote of sympathy, and then resolve to go and throw stones at the grave of Weston B. Thomas, the murdered man."

"What is the use of the fire bells ringing every time there is a fire," asked a one in the audience about the store could give an answer. Then the questioner wen on to explain why he thought the bells

"In the old days the fire department was composed of volunteers, who lived at home, and the bells told them when there was a and the bells told them when there was a fire. In those days everybody went to a fire, and the bells were of great use. But now only the firemen go, and they are guided by the gong in the engine house, and not by the big bells. The ringing of the bells is useless and could be dis, 'nsed with. It would be if I had any control of it, for what is the use of disturbing people needlessly? It is simply an old custom which has never been discarded."

May Reorganize Commission. It is probable that the Monument Commission will be reorganized, owing to the fact that the work is nearly all done and there is no need for the present number of commissioners. The members talk as if the monument would be put in charge of a regent, who should combine with his duties that of custodian. His reports, as suggested, should be made to the Governor, Secretary and Auditor of State. There is only one contract to be let, that of the statue of the Mexican veteran, which will cost about completed, and the purposes of the commission have been served.

been advertised.

In a number of instances where these auxiliary lines are furnished, it has been put upon the telephone company, in order to clear its decks of busy calls, to watch the lines of the subscriber to ascertain that the telephones were properly manned, so that when calls were put upon auxiliary lines they would be answered with reasonable promptness by the desired parties. Here, again, the co-operation of the subscriber is necessary to the success of his commissioners. The members talk as if

THE TELEPHONE DOOR

STUDY OF TRAFFIC IN EXCHANGES AND FOR INDIVIDUALS.

The Busy Periods and How an Overcrowded Service Is Regulated-Prompt Answers a Necessity.

A. S. Hubbard, in Electrical Engineering. The records which have been made of telephonic traffic during the past year have. brought out two important cruths: First, that a knowledge of the number and character of calls handled by each exchange is of constant value in determining the character and extent of the plant which will best transmit them; and, second, that a like knowledge of the calls of the individual telephone subscriber is of great value to him in determining what is necessary for his telephone service.

In an earlier paper, "A Phase of Telephone Engineering," I have endeavored to show some of the results found in the records made in various telephone exchanges of the calls received and handled during a business day. In these records the rise and fall of business transactions in the various cities during the hours of the day and night are clearly indicated in the curve of originating telephone calls, the busiest point being found at about 10 o'clock in the morning, falling away to the minimum, which is reached at about 3 a. m.

The large telephone exchanges show in a general way parallel lines of telephone traffic, rising quickly to a maximum after 9 o'clock in the morning, falling away at noon to a day minimum at 12:30 p. m., rising again in a broad afternoon sweep to a maximum at about 3 o'clock, and quickly dropping after 4 or 5 o'clock has passed. Some interesting comparisons may be made by examining the records of the telephone exchanges in Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis and in a few other cities. In all of these exchanges the business morning, as indicated by the telephone morning, as indicated by the telephone calls, is about one hour shorter than the business afternoon. This is especially true in Chicago and Boston. The length of the period during which business matters, as represented by telephone calls, fall away at lunch hour is shown in an interesting manner. A number of the records of the New York exchange seem to indicate that there the lunch period is about two hours long; in Chicago about one hour, and in Boston and St. Louis, in some instances Boston and St. Louis, in some instances, less than half an hour. The records of Chicago show relatively a very much larger number of telephone transactions during an afternoon than those of any other evenage and it is probably due to during an afternoon than those of any other exchange, and it is probably due to this long, busy afternoon record that the average use of the telephone in Chicago is found to be larger than that of any other city at the present time. One of the latest records of this exchange shows that on a Saturday, which happened to be stormy, 153,807 telephone calls were made by the subscribers during the day, meaning that double that number or 307,61 people, talked over the telephones during that time. In one hour 19,500 calls were originated. Out of the above total 83,007 were trunked from one exchange to another, making a total of 236,814 calls handled by the telephone operators in Chicago during the telephone operators in Chicago during that day. On the following Monday, the afternoon being about one hour or one hour and a half longer than on Saturday, the total, no doubt, would have been increased by 20.000 calls; no record, how-ever, was made on the Monday in question.

INDIVIDUAL TRAFFIC. The record made of the traffic of various exchanges has led, during the past year, to another record which has been of interest, more especially to the users of telephones This is a traffic record of the subscriber's telephone, showing just how many times it is used each day on outward calls and on inward calls, and how many times the line has been called for by others and found busy, showing also whether the "busy" calls were on account of the fact that the telephone was being used for outgoing or in-coming business. In the Chicago exchange the records of about 3,000 lines have been kept in this manner. The lines which were known to be used to the greatest extent were first made of record, and the showing for a number of them has been found most interesting and instructive. In one case a firm of packers, having six lines connected with the yards exchange in Chicago, was found to use the telephone 802 times in each day. It was found also that this firm was called for many times when all the lines were busy. The matter of this telephone traffic was taken up with the people in charge of this part of the firm's business, and it was found that frequently all of their telephones are results all of their telephones, or nearly all of them, were entheir own men time in making outward

It was shown that the phone lines represented business trances or doors for business to the firm's office, just as much, in a way, as the actway, and, in fact, more so, because more people procured an entrance through their telephone doors—if I may use that term—than in any other way. It was then shown that if these telephones were blocked by the outgoing work of the firm's employes, it was naturally impossible for anyone desiring to do so to get in at the same time. In a way, it was as if, in a large retail store, at the time it was opened for busistore, at the time it was opened for business in the morning, an order should be given to the shipping departments to ship the goods out of the front doors, filling them with boxes, trucks and men. This, it is evident, would immediately paralyze the retail business, because no one desiring to trade with the firm could gain admission through the usual entrances. Such a proceeding would naturally drive away ceeding would naturally drive away the custom and very much interfere with the business of the retail store. This point being filustrated, it was arranged with the firm of packers that they should not allow their own people to use all of the telephones simultaneously, but endeavor, in every way, to leave at least one line open and available for the entrance of calls to and available for the entrance of calls to their offices. This simple arrangement, which was merely an appreciation by the subscriber of what the telephones really could do, led to an immediate relief in the traffic. The 8,000 and more calls were handled as before, and the number of busy or unavailing calls was largely reduced. The record of the traffic shown and illustrated in this manner, without the addition of other telephones, but merely by bringing about a co-operation and better use of existing facilities by the subscriber, resulted not only in great benefit to him, but in the convenience of his customers. In other cases it was found that where a single telephone was used one hundred or more times a day the busy and unavailing calls for the line were very largely caused by the habit of the subscriber in originating a large numof the subscriber in originating a large number of calls consecutively, and in that way blocking, during a period often of one hour or more, all of the calls which had been made for his line. People who wanted to talk with the subscriber were knocking at his telephone door, finding it busy again and again, and finally, in undoubtedly very many instances, gave it up entirely or took their business to some one else. The door, meanwhile, had been blocked by the voluntary action of the subscriber himself, just as much as if he had locked the door or entrance to his place of business and refused trance to his place of business and refused admission to all parties.

DUTIES OF SUBSCRIBERS. This record of telephone traffic upon the subscribers' line is showing clearly every day that the final completion of a telephone call depends not wholly upon the telephone company or its agents, but very largely, and in many cases, almost wholly, upon the intelligent use of the telephone by the subscriber.

In looking at the telephone as a door or entrance for business, which it certainly is, the user must understand that if his business is extensive in volume it can no more enter by one door or one telephone, which is limited in the extent to which it can be used, then it is possible for an extensive trade represented by customers to enter by one narrow door. There must be doors enough and there must be telephones enough and people enough employed to handle the telephones to accommodate the business and the trade which enter in that

This condition of things has been appre ciated to an extent perhans greater in the Chicago exchange than in any other. Very many of the large business firms are furmished with auxiliary telephones used un-der the same name and number as that which is found in the published directory. All of these are used in common and as a means of reaching the point which has

own telephone traffic. One instance is of record where a member of a firm having three telephones made a complaint to the effect that he never was able to use one of them. Being asked to explain just how this happened in his case, he replied that he would watch one of his telephones until it was disengaged by his own people from the work of receiving calls and orders, and would then start toward it to make his call. Before reaching it, however, the bell would ring again, and the line blocked by a customer of his who had called for him. In other words the inward traffic over the three lines was monopolizing them to such three lines was monopolizing them to such an extent that it was almost impossible for him to send an outgoing call during the busy hours. If originating calls had been made over these lines they would, during the busy hours, have blocked the incoming ork. An arrangement was finally made which a fourth telephone w s put it which was not made auxiliary to the others, and which was used only for outgoing calls. This relieved the pressure in this especial case, and undoubtedly will until the volume of incoming business requires addi-tional facilities. In a number of instances tional facilities. In a number of instances the blocking of business by the subscribers was found to have been caused by the unwarranted and unnecessary une of the telephones by employes, the "deadly office oy" once again figuring as an especial stumbling block. In other cases the blocking was found to be occasioned by the habit, when a call was received, of instructing the calling party to "hold the line," whereupon the clerk who had answered the telephone would hunt around for the individual called for and perhaps at the end of five minutes or more bring him to the telefive minutes or more bring him to the tel-ephone. During this period of time perhaps twenty-five other correspondents de-siring to talk either with the subscriber siring to talk either with the subscriber originating the call or with the office at which the instructions had been given to "hold the wire" were entirely blocked out. They had been knocking at the two telephone doors, but found them blocked in this foolish way. It is impossible to make a general rule or to advise in one general way in regard to the needs of all telephone subscribers.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

There are a few suggestions, however, which will undoubtedly apply to all: If the inward business is of any valuethat is, if it is of any value to you to receive calls-do not block them out and make it impossible for them to get to you by originating a lot of calls consecutively; by "holding your wire" or allowing anybody else to hold it, who neans merely to tie up and make it u lable during long periods.

Answer the telephone just as promptly as possible.

If the party wanted is not near the telephone or is not in the office so that he may be called at most within a minute, get the number and name of the party calling and say that the person who has been called for will be informed and will call up as soon as

Watch the use of the telephone so that it may be restricted to your business needs.
Y ir line during a long business day may be made to satisfactorily handle per-haps eighty calls, if they are evenly dis-tributed. If, however, your telephone work is congested into three or four hours, it is not possible to handle any such number on

one telephone is not enough to accomplish your business, use two or more.

If this arrangement is not profitable, it would be well to instruct correspondents would be well to instruct correspondents whose business is not of importance to avoid calling you by telephone.

Such an analysis of the traffic will be of benefit to every busy telephone subscriber, and his own action in relleving the pressure on his line will benefit him more and enhence the value of his telephone more than anything he can do.

anything he can do.

To-day the telephone exchange is a great and important factor in the transaction of business in large cities. It is no longer a matter of one line to an exchange or one instrument in an office or warehouse; it is a means of doing business which must be fitted to the business itself-not to the business of the telephone company, but to the business of the telephone user. It must be made extensive enough and broad enough to meet his uses and demands, and it must be used by him in a way in which it will best meet these demands. It is being shown throughout the country that the telephone

exchanges do and will adapt themselves to the needs of the business of their patrons. Telephones are now being furnished in large exchanges to accommodate the lightest and most infrequent user as well as the heaviest, n one case a single instrument, in the other possibly a large private branch ex-change operated by the subscriber. The change operated by the subscriber. The determinating quantity is the telephone traffic which the subscriber wishes to handle. On it depends the number and kind of telephone "doors" necessary for its entrances. An appreciation of the facts of telephone users will thus be of immediate benefit to them and to their correspondents. It will make the telephone door swing more easily and more frequently, and not often to be found in that unsatisfactory condition, "Busy now, please call again."

POE'S LAST DAYS AND DEATH.

The Mystery Solved by One of His Intimate Associates.

In striking contrast were the first and last burials of Edgar A. Poe. On that dreary autumn afternoon, in 1849, when the most original of American poets was laid to rest among his ancestors in Westminster churchyard, in Baltimore, only one carriage followed the body of died. The ceremony was scant and the attendants scantier, for eight persons only were present. Poe had died under a cloud. His last hours were passed in the charity ward of a public hospital; he was buried in a poplar coffin, stained in imitation of walnut: it was a funeral such as a poor man with few friends and relatives might

have had. The mystery surrounding Poe's death has never been satisfactorily explained. The account given by Dr. John J. Moran, in his "Defense of Edgar A. Poe," is known to be incorrect and misleading. For instance, he gives the names of eight persons as present at the funeral, only two of whom were there. They were Rev. W. T. D. Clemm and Henry Herring, both of whom were relatives of Poe. The other persons who attended the first burial of Poe were Z. Collins Lee, afterward judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore, who had been a classmate of Poe at the University of Virginia; Nellson Poe, after-ward chief judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore; Edmund Smith, a well-known school teacher in Baltimore fifty years ago, school teacher in Baltimore fifty years ago, and his wife, who was a first cousin of the poet; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, the last editor of the Baltimore Saturday Visitor, the paper from which Poe received the \$100 prize offered for the best story.

Another of Dr. Morgan's misstatements is that the body of the poet was laid in state in the large room in the rotunda of the college building adjoining the hospital—that hundreds of his friends and acquaintances came to see him—that at least fifty ances came to see him—that at least fifty ladies received locks of his hair. Poe had

agination. Poe was a mystery to the world during life, his death was mysterious, and although he has been dead, forty-five years, he remains a mystery still. Nine lives of the poet have been written, but the time and place of his birth have been differently mentioned by different blographers; the place of his burial was long a disputed point; the cause of his death and the circumstances attending it have not yet been definitely settled.

An old resident of San Francisco, formerly of Baltimore, gives what he says is a true account of Poe's last days and death. His story is:

"I was an intimate associate of Edgar Allan Poe for years. Much that has been written about his death is false. His habitual resort in Baltimore was the widow Manual Poetron and Houser har Meaghers, an oyster stand and liquor bar down on the wharf, much frequented by journalists. It was a respectable place, where parties could enjoy a game of cards

few friends in Baltimore—not a dozen—and if "fifty ladies received locks of his hair" they existed only in Dr. Morgan's vivid im-

fournalists. It was a respectable place, where parties could enjoy a game of cards or engage in social conversation.

"Poe was a sort of pet of the old woman, and he had a favorite seat, just behind the stand. He went by the name of 'the Bath', and when parties came into the place, it was 'Bard, come up and take a nip,' or 'Bard, come and take a hand in this game.

"It was in the widow Maegher's little shop that Poe's attention was called to an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper of a prize for the best original story; and it was there that he wrote his famous story, 'The Gold Bug,' which carried off the \$100 prize. 'The Bard' had been shifting for several years between Baltimore, Paila lalphia and New York; he had not been in Baltimore for several months when he turned up one evening at the widow Meagher's. I was there when he came in.

"He privately told me that he had been to Richmond, and was on his way North to get ready for his wedding. It was the night before an election, and about 10 o'clock four of us, including Poe, started up town. We had not gone half a dozen squares when we were nabbed by a gang of men who were on the lookout for voters to 'coop.' It was the practice in those days to seize men, whether drunk or sober, lock then up until the poils were open, then march them around to every precinct, where they were made to vote the ticket of the party that

Children who are fed on Quaker Oats enjoy it. They also enjoy good health. Sold only in a lb. Packages. Ante Su

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HOOVER-Eva Cox, wife of Dr. M. A Hoover, Saturday, Jan. 12, at Kearney, Neb Buria! at Kearney. FLETCHER-William M., born 1838, died Jan. 13, 1895, aged fifty-eight years. Notice of funeral later.

Greensburg papers please copy. FLOYD—Susie Floyd, the hair dresser, beloved wife of William Floyd, died Sunday, Jan. 13, 186, at 9:30 o'clock. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from Vermont-street Church. Friends invited.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. MASONIC-Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. and A. M. Stated meeting in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. In-

Stallation of officers.
WILBUR F. BROWDER, W. M.
WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary. WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED AGENTS-To take orders sample at home or travel, expenses and good salary or commission to right party. Samples sent on application. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City.

FINANCIAL. LOANS-Money on mortgages. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street. LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market

MONEY TO LOAN—We have plenty of 6 per cent. money to loan on Indiana farms. C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Crawfordsville, Ind. MONEY TO LOAN—On farms at the low-est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOMAS C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market

street, Indianapolis. LOANS-6 per cent. money on improved real estate in this city only. (No loans made outside.) Bo.rower has the privilege of prepayment semi-annually. No delay. Reasonable fees. JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market.

FOR SALE-Sleighs. A. H. STURTEVANT & CO., 68 South Pennsylvania street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT-Magnetic shields, sure cure for rheumatism. Mrs. M. C. Thayer, 139 Park avenue.

controlled the 'coop.' Our 'coop' was in the rear of an engine house, either on North or Calvert street.
"It was part of the game to stupify the prisoners with drugged liquor. Well, the next day we were voted at thirty-one different places, and over and over again, it being as much as a man's life was worth to refuse. Poe was so badly drugged that after he was carried on two or three different rounds the leader of the gang said that it was no use to vote a dead man any longer, so they shoved him into a cab and sent

him to a hospital to get him out of the

"The commonly accepted story that Poedied from the effects of dissipation is all bosh. It was nothing of the kind. He died from laudanum or something of the kind that was forced upon him in the coupe. He was in a dying condition when he was being taken around the city. The story by Griswold of Poe having been on a week's spree, and being picked up in the street, is false. I saw him shoved into the cab myself, and he told me that he had just ar-rived in the city."

The above account of Poe's last hours agrees in several respects with the account which the late Chief Justice Neilson Poe gave to the present writer.

The second burial of Edgar A. Poe took place on Nov. 17, 1875. The occasion was interesting and remarkable. An immense assembly, representing the education and

assembly, representing the education and culture of Baltimore, was drawn together to do honor to an American poet whose fame had gone abroad, and whose genius was a subject of native pride. The ceremonies took place in the large hal of the Western Female High School in West Fayette street, and adjoining Westminster ette street, and adjoining Westminster Church, in the graveyard of which the body of the poet had rested for twenty-six years, without a stone to show that it was the grave of the most unique genius that America had given to the world.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

John E. Vought is confined to his home C. B. Laird, chairman of the county com mittee of Spencer county, arrived last night at the Denison.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, not skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

T'hy Consult a Man?

"No man ever suffered pangs like unto woman.

"Women, therefore, gladly turn to a woman for sympathy, counsel, and help in their peculiar troubles.



Mass., deserves the confidences showered upon her by Mrs. Hannah Hyde, thousands.

"Her Vegetable Compound has done more for women than any other remedy.

"The great cause of woman's misery is in her womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound goes direct to the source of trouble, drives out disease, and cures backache, fainting, despondency, bloating, ovarian troubles, and leucorrhœa. All druggists.

"I would have been in my grave if I had not taken Mrs. Pinkham's medicine."